

LUSHNIKOVA, L.A.

Content of thyrotropic hormone in the blood in coronary
atherosclerosis. Ter. arkh. 35 no.7:23-28 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry terapii (zav. - prof. L.M.Rakhlin) Kazan-
skogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

LUSHNIKOVA, L.A.

Thyrotropic hormone level of the blood in atherosclerosis.
Kardiologiya 3 no.4:51-54 JL-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry terapii No.1 (zav. - prof. L.M. Rakhlin) Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrashey.

LUSHNIKOVA, M.V.; DUBINKINA, Ye.P.

Errors in diagnosing tumors of uterine adnexae. Akush. i gin.
35 no.3:123-124 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof.Ye.S.
Akopyan) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy
Armii.

(ADNEXA UTERI, neoplasms
diag. errors (Rus))

LUSHNIKOVA, Z. M.,

"On Monotonousness of Solutions of Systems of Differential and Difference Equations."
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences)
Min Higher Education USSR, Ural State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk, 1955.

SO: M-1036, 28 Mar 56

LUSHNIKOVA, N.

More attention should be given to young transportation specialists. Avt. transp. 38 no. 5:48 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zam.nachal'nika Upravleniya kadrov i uchebnykh zavedeniy
Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.
(Transportation, Automotive)

AUTHOR: Lushnikova, Z.M.

SOV/140-58-2-18/20

TITLE: ~~On Monotony of Solutions of Systems of Differential Equations~~
(O monotonnosti resheniy sistem differentsial'nykh uravneniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR, Matematika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 210-218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers the system

$$(1) \quad \frac{dx_1}{dt} = X_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

with continuously differentiable right sides; let $X_1(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$.

Let $p(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a point of the phase space. The trajectory $f(p, t)$ which in the moment $t = t_0$ leaves the point p , is called monotone in x_1 if on it for all $t \geq t_0$ the conditions $x_1 > 0$,

$\frac{dx_1}{dt} < 0$ are satisfied and if $f(p, t) \rightarrow 0$ for $t \rightarrow +\infty$. An open domain G which is filled up of trajectories monotone with respect to x_1 , is called a domain of monotony with respect to x_1 .

Theorem: If in a certain domain G , which joins the origin, a positive function $V(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ can be given, the derivative

Card 1/2

On Monotony of Solutions of Systems of Differential
Equations

SOV, 140 58-2-18/20

$\frac{dV}{dt} = \sum \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \cdot \dot{x}_i$ of which is negative; if $V(p)$ increases unlimitedly,
if p approaches the boundary or if $\sum x_i^2 \rightarrow \infty$; if in G besides
 $x_1 > 0$ and $\frac{dx_1}{dt} < 0$, then G is a domain of monotone stability in x_1 .

In a certain sense the second theorem is the reversion of the
first one.

The third theorem asserts that for the appearance of small
disturbances also the domain of monotony changes little.
There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Ural
Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirova)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1957

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Lushnikova, Z.M.

06312

SOV/140-59-6-13/29

TITLE:

On the Question of the Variation of the Region of Monotony

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 96-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In her preceding paper [Ref 1] the author gave necessary and sufficient conditions that the solutions of

$$(1) \quad \frac{dx_i}{dt} = X_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

where X_i are functions continuously differentiable everywhere in $-\infty < x_i < +\infty$, $X_i(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$, are monotone with respect to a coordinate x_i . In the present paper the author investigates the

change of the region of monotony proved in [Ref 1] for the transition to the corresponding system of difference equations and for the introduction of a delay.

Theorem 1: Let the system (1) stable in the large be monotone in G with respect to x_1 . Then for all given ε and R a number $\delta > 0$ can be determined so that the system

Card 1/2

14

On the Question of the Variation of the Region of
Monotony

06312

SOV/140-59-6-13/29

$$(2) \quad x_1(t+kh) - x_1[t+(k-1)h] = h \cdot X_1[x_1(t+(k-1)h), \dots, \\ \dots, x_n(t+(k-1)h)] \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n; k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

for all h , $0 < h < \delta$, is monotone in G_1 with respect to x_1 , where the deviation of the domain G_1 from G (in the sphere with the radius R) is not greater than ϵ .

Theorem 2: Let the system (1) stable in the large be monotone in G with respect to x_1 . Then to all ϵ and R there exists a $\delta = \delta(\epsilon, R)$ so that the system

$$(5) \quad \frac{dx_1}{dt} = X_1[x_1(\tau - h_{1,1}), \dots, x_n(\tau - h_{1,n})]$$

for arbitrary $h_{ij}(\tau)$, $|h_{ij}(\tau)| < \delta$, is monotone in G_1 with respect to x_1 , where the deviation of the domain G_1 from G (in the sphere with the radius R) is not greater than ϵ .

There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1958

Card 2/2

22

88863

S/044/60/000/007/017/058
C111/C222

/6.3500

AUTHOR: Lushnikova, Z.M.

TITLE: On the region of monotony of some nonlinear differential equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal.Matematika, no.7, 1960, 86.
Abstract no.7574. Tr.Ural'skogo politekhn.in-ta, 1958,
sb.74, 46-52

TEXT: The author considers systems of differential equations obtained with the arrangement $\dot{x} = y, \dots$ from the equations $\dot{x} + ax + f(x) = 0$, $\ddot{x} + \varphi(x) + bx = 0$, $\ddot{x} + \varphi(x)x + bx = 0$, $\ddot{x} + a\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + f(x) = 0$, and being equivalent to them. The following definitions are formulated: An arbitrary solution of such a system is called monotone with respect to the function $V = \frac{x^2}{2}$ if the timely derivative dV/dt calculated along this solution is negative. The open region G filled with trajectories of the system being monotone with respect to V is called the region of monotony of this system. For such an interpretation of the monotony and the region of monotony the results of the paper are not valid since for all considered equations "regions of monotony" are constructed which,

Card 1/2

88863

S/044/60/000/007/017/058
C111/C222

On the region of monotony...

beside of the whole trajectories of the system, contain also their positive semitrajectories. If in the given definition of monotony the word "solution" everywhere is replaced by "positive semitrajectory", and in the definition of the region of monotony the word "trajectory" is replaced by "positive semitrajectory" then one obtains definitions to which there correspond the conditions for the existence of regions of monotony given in the article. These conditions consist of certain restrictions for the defining quantities of the above equations; regions of monotony of the corresponding systems are constructed. Here it always is proved that at least those positive semitrajectories of the system which belong to the region of monotony are O^+ -curves. Thus the published results are a further development and especially a detailed performance of the idea of A.D.Gorbunov (Vestn.Mosk.un-ta, 1951, no.3).

[Abstracter's note: The above text is a full translation of the original Soviet abstract.]

Card 2/2

LUSHNOV, G.I., inzh.; ZVEREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GAVRILOV, A.F., inzh.

Experimental determination of resistance coefficients in the
pneumatic transportation of pig iron shot. Teploenergetika 8
no.1:15-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Boilers—Cleaning) (Pneumatic-tube transportation)

LUSHNOV, N.

"Applying methods of hydro-thermal analogs for controlled temperature regime in massive concrete structures."

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences, Military Engineering Academy im. Kuybyshev, (VIA)

Subject: Hydroengineering building and construction

Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo, 12, 1946.

LUSHNOV, N. P.

PA 33/49T41

USSR/Engineering
Construction Material
Cement

Feb 49

"The Selection of More Solid Mixtures of Fillers
for Cement," N. P. Lushnov, Cand Tech Sci, 4 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" . No. 2

Considers method for investigating general characteristics of filler mixtures and method for calculating their greatest compactness. States that basic indexes of the quality of a filler mixture are volumetric weight and coefficient of the change in volume of the mixture.

33/49T41

LUSHNOV, N. P.

ALIPOV, N.V. [translator]; LUSHNOV, N.P., red.; PAVLOV, V.S., red.;
IOVLEVA, H.A., tekhn. red.

[Nuclear weapons. Translated from the English] Atomnoe oruzhie.
Pod red. N.P. Lushnova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 71 p.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Scotland. Home Department.
(Atomic weapons)

LUSHNOV, N.P., inzh.

Coordinating conference on problems of the earthquake resistance
of dams made of local materials. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.11:60-61
N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Dams--Congresses)

(Earthquakes and hydraulic structures--Congresses)

LUSHNOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Employing the theory of similitude and scale in the
analysis of the results of testing samples of rock on
A.M.Viktorov's device. Trudy Lab. gidr.sooruzh. VODGEO no.
4:59-64 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

LUSHNOV, N.P.

Structure of the arrangement of grains and the angle of the natural
declivity of stone material in a rock fill. Trudy VODGEO no.11:
40-43 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

LUSHINOV, N.P.

Control of the granular composition of the stone material of
rock-fill and rock-earth dams. Trudy VODGEO no. 11:62-66 '65
(MIRA, 19:1)

Lushpa, A.I.

KOSHKIN, Valentin Konstantinovich, professor; LEVIN, Boris Ruvimovich;
KUTYRIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; BORISOV, Boris Petrovich; PORTNOV,
D.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ~~LUSHPA, A.I.~~
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Free-piston engines in heat power plants] Dvigateli so svobodno
dvizhushchimisya porshniami v teplosilovykh ustanovkakh. Pod red.
V.K.Koshkina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1957. 227 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Gas turbines) (Gas and oil engines) (Pistons)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial. Gluciferous. N
 Sugar.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11036
 AUTHOR : Lushpa, G. U.
 INST. : Academy of Sciences, Kazakhstan SSR
 TITLE : Bokhara bistort in cultivation.
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. botan. i pochvoved., 1958, vyp. 1,
 83-93
 ABSTRACT : Bokhara bistort is a valuable perennial tannin plant. It
 is encountered in the wild growing form on the sub-alpine
 meadows of the mountain range of Iamiro-Alay and to a
 partial extent of the Western Tyan'-Shan'. In cultiva-
 tion, it grows successfully in the piedmont zone of Almaty
 Oblast'. It reproduces vegetatively - with pieces of
 rhizomes weighing 100-300 grams and set out in autumn or
 spring, or from seeds. In the reproduction from seeds,
 the sowing is done towards winter, in October-November.
 The spring sowing of the seeds does not produce sprouts.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABE. JOUR. : RZNDIOL., No. 1989, No. 11066

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The three-year experience in the cultivation showed that bistort requires 4-5 applications of water. It is responsive to nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers. The period from sprouting until the ripening of the seeds is 90-95 days. Further vegetation continues until the advent of the light night frosts. The complete cycle of the development terminates in the 2d year in the case of vegetative reproduction and in the 3d year in the case of the reproduction from seeds. The seed production from a 3-year old plant is on an average 79 g. With the density

CAPP: 2/3

-96-

CONFIDENTIAL :
CATEGORICAL :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 11036

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the stand of 100 thousand plants on 1 hectare, the yield of the roots in dry form in the 3d year of life, reaches 25 tons in the case of the reproduction from seeds and 32 tons with the vegetative propagation. In spite of the higher yield, the vegetative cultivation of bistort is less profitable owing to the expensive planting material. The maximum amount of tannins (25.25%) is contained in the 3-year old roots of bistort at the budding stage and the beginning of flowering. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

CARD: 3/3

LUSHPA, O.U.

Tannin plants of the Pskem and Ugam Ranges of the western Tien
Shan. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 7:115-158 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Tien Shan--Tanning materials)

LUSHPA, O.U.

Characteristics of ephemeral vegetation of the desert area of the
northern Aral Sea region. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.bot.i pochv. no.1:
89-100 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Aral region--Desert flora)

LUSHPA, O.U., KHUDAYBERGENOV, E.B.

Honey plants from river-bottom forests of the Syr Dar'ya. Vest.AN
Kazakh.SSR 16 no.7:101-102 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Syr Dar'ya Valley--Honey plants)

MIKHAYLOVA, V.P.; LUSHPA, O.U.

Resources and distribution of licorice in West Kazakhstan Province.
Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 11:110-133 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(West Kazakhstan Province--Licorice)

MIKHAYLOVA, V.P., kand. biol. nauk; LUSHPA, O.U.; KASHKAROVA, N.F.

Knotted Polygonum coriary and the possibilities of its cultivation
under conditions of dry farming in the south of Kazakhstan. Trudy
Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 21:6-39 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MIKHAYLOVA, V.P.; LUSHPA, O.U.

Polygonum coriarium, a new forage plant. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR.
Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.2:28-35 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

S/613/61/000/014/005/019
D207/D303

AUTHORS: Lushpa, R.G., and Rebane, L. A.

TITLE: Effect of silver activator concentration on the spectra and yield of alkali-halide phosphors

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy. No. 14, 1961. Issledovaniya po lyuminesentsii, 87-110

TEXT: The authors report an investigation and interpretation of the changes on spectral characteristics and quantum yield of NaBr:Ag, NaCl:Ag and KCl:Ag occurring on increase of the silver content. The main results of the work were presented at the Ninth All-Union Conference on Luminescence in June, 1960, and a summary was published earlier by L. A. Rebane (Ref. 1: Trudy IFA AN ESSR, no.11, 193, 1960). This work is a continuation of a similar study by the same author of NaCl:Ag with 0.01 - 3.0 mol.% Ag (Ref. 2: Trudy IFA AN ESSR, no. 12, 49, 1960). NaCl:Ag and NaBr:Ag were prepared either as monocrystals (by the Czochralski method) or as polycrystal-

Card 1/3

Effect of silver activator ...

S/613/61/000/014/005/019
D207/D303

line ingots (by solidification of melt). Monocrystal series had 0.01, 0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 1.0, 1.3, 1.6, 2.0 and 3.0 mol. % AgBr in melt; polycrystal series had 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 mol.% AgBr. KCl:Ag phosphors were prepared from KCl and AgCl which were poorly miscible; only the following AgCl concentrations were used: 0.01, 0.1, 1.0 and 3.0 mol.% in melt. Absorption, emission and excitation spectra were recorded. In the case of monocrystals the technique used previously (Ref. 2:Op. cit.) was employed, except that the absorption spectra of NaBr:Ag with 1.3 and 1.6 mol.% AgBr were determined employing Ye. K. Putseyko's technique (Ref. 7: Optika i spektroskopiya, 3, 665, 1957). G. Fonda's method (Ref.8: J. Phys. Chem., 43, 574, 1939) was used to determine the quantum yield of polycrystals in powdered form. Excitation was obtained from a hydrogen lamp БСФУ-3 (VSFU-3) and a monochromator СФ-4 (SF-4). The luminescence and the reflected exciting light were analyzed with the same monochromator SF-4 and a photomultiplier ФЭУ-18 (FEU-18). NaBr:Ag is hygroscopic; to keep it dry it was smeared with a thin layer of wax. The principal result of the work was establishment of the existence of three types of luminescence centers

Card 2/3

Effect of silver activator ...

S/613/61/000/014/005/019
D207/D303

in all the phosphors: Type I (one Ag^+ ion), type II (two Ag^+ ions), type III (probably Ag atom). As the concentration of silver increased, type I centers were formed first, then type II and finally type III. In KCl:Ag the presence of one or the other type of center depended on previous heat treatment. Acknowledgment is made to F. D. Klement who suggested the subject and directed the work. There are 14 figures, 4 tables and 27 references: 19 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. Etzel and J. Schulman, J. Chem. Phys., 22, 1549 (1954); R. Onaka, Science of Light (Tokyo), 3, 156 (1955); Y. Uchida, Y. Nakai and T. Tomotika, J. Opt. Soc. Am., 47, no. 3, 246 (1957); J. Schulman and E. Claffy, Phys. Rev., 108, 1398 (1958).

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1960

Card 3/3

S/058/62/000/006/037/136
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Lushpa, R. G., Rebane, L. A.

TITLE: Behavior of spectra and yield with concentration in silver-activated alkali-halide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 54, abstract 6V374
("Tr. In-ta fiz. i astron. AN EstSSR", 1961, no. 14, 87 - 110, English summary)

TEXT: The changes of spectrum characteristics and radiative quantum yield of crystal phosphors on NaBr, NaCl, and KCl base when activated by Ag in different concentrations have been investigated. In the case of low Ag concentrations, the centers containing one Ag^+ ion are responsible for luminescence. At an increase of the activator concentration, luminescence centers appear which contain two Ag^+ ions, and the radiative quantum yield of centers of the former type drops so much that the sum of the quantum yields of the two centers remains constant. One more type of centers, the nature of which has not been studied, has been discovered at high Ag concentrations.

N. Maksimova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LUSHPEY, M.K., inzh.; SHCHELKUNOV, A.D., inzh.

Welded aluminum gaskets for high-pressure apparatus. Khim. mash.
no.4:37 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Chemical apparatus)

ACCESSION NR: AP4027224

S/0184/64/000/002/0032/0034

AUTHORS: Khismatulin, Ye. R. (Engineer); Lushpey, M. K. (Engineer)

TITLE: Repairing damaged high-pressure casings by welding

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1964, 32-34

TOPIC TAGS: welding, fusion welding, fracture welding, through-hole welding, casing welding, high-pressure device, steel, 25Kh3NM steel, tensometry, magnetic defectoscopy, ultrasonic defectoscope

ABSTRACT: The experimental study of fracture welding and through-hole welding of steel 25Kh3NM made it possible to determine the most effective method for repairing heat exchangers and reactors. Simple fractures were repaired by the standard methods of fusion welding while the through-holes of large diameter were filled with plugs made of the same steel as the objects to be repaired, and were welded with Kh3M electrodes at 250-300C. This technique resulted in the appearance of cracks in the inner surface of the objects due to the greater hardness of welded areas. No cracking was observed when the steel 25Kh3NM sublayers were substituted for the plugs. The metal was preheated to the required temperature

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4027224 .

by electrical heaters placed inside the objects, which were subsequently heat-treated in a gas oven. The repaired casings were tested by magnetic and ultrasonic defect-detection devices, and the structure of the welds was studied in polished sections. The repaired heat exchangers were also subjected to tensometric tests at 20-cycle loading. The maximum hydraulic pressure applied was 500 atm (actual expected pressure is 320 atm). No defects were observed after the tests. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LUSHPEY, M.K., inzh.; KUDRIKOVA, Ye.D., inzh.

Joining tubes to tube plates in high-pressure apparatus. Khim. i
neft. mashinostr. no.9:32-33 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 34838-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) JD/IG/EM

ACC NR: AP6021003 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/006/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Pimshteyn, P. G.; Lushpey, M. K.; Khismatulin, Ye. R.

ORG: Irkutsk Division of the NIIKhimmash (Irkutskiy filial NIIKhimmasha)

TITLE: The strength of welded multilayer high-pressure vessels, 26

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 6, 1966, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: high pressure vessel, welded vessel, multilayer vessel, prestressed vessel, vessel property

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of the theoretical and experimental investigation of the prestressed state and strength of a welded, multilayer, high-pressure vessel made at the Irkutsk Division of the NIIKhimmash in 1964. The vessel shell was made of three sections, 1100, 1000 and 900 mm long, arc welded together along the circumference. Each shell section consisted of a central carbon steel pipe, 300 mm in diameter, and 7 close fitting steel jackets welded from prestretched, 6-mm steel sheets pressed tightly over the central pipe and each successive jacket. The steel had a tensile strength of 40 kg/mm² and a yield strength of 25 kg/mm²; the vessel was designed for a working pressure of 290 kg/cm². In hydrostatic pressure tests, plastic failure without fragmentation occurred at a pressure of 775 kg/mm², forming a longitudinal crack, 1300 mm long and 184 mm². The circumferential welds made by automatic multilayer welding had a strength equal to that of the multilayer sections.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791:66.023/025

L 34809-66

ACC NR: AP6021803

generator, and power source. To record blood pooling in an organ or vessel regardless of a concomitant variation in volume, the device is equipped with a sensor in the form of an LC oscillator and an electrical system which measures the oscillator Q. Q is a function of eddy currents induced in the sensor which are proportional to the pooling of blood in the organ or vessel to be investigated (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 5031

Card

2/2

LUSHTANOV, G.D., dotsent.

Problem of methods of studying rock shifting. Ugol' vol.28 no.11:36-38
N '53. (MLBA 6:11)

1. KazGMI.

(Mining engineering)

LUSHTEVSKII, V.

Solar valve. Transp delo 6 no.9/10:88 '54.

LUSIN, N.
Lusin, N., et Kouznetzoff, P. Sur l'invariabilité absolue et l'invariabilité à ϵ près dans la théorie des équations différentielles. I. C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 51, 251-253 (1946).

Lusin, N., et Kouznetzoff, P. Sur l'invariabilité absolue et l'invariabilité à ϵ près dans la théorie des équations différentielles. II. C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 51, 335-337 (1946).

Consider the system of differential equations

$$(1) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = \delta_i f(t), \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where a_{ij} is a polynomial with constant coefficients and of second degree in D . $\delta_1 = 1, \delta_2 = \dots = \delta_n = 0$. The function $f(t)$ is assumed analytic. If $\Delta(D) = |a_{ij}|$ is not identically zero. In paper I it is proved

function $f(t)$ is assumed to be a function of t such that $f(t) \neq 0$ for $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$. If $\Delta(D) = [a_{ij}]$ is not identically zero. In paper I it is proved that the vanishing of the minor of a_{ij} in Δ is a necessary and sufficient condition for $x_i(t)$ to be independent of the function $f(t)$. If the first $2n-2$ derivatives of $f(t)$ are bounded on $-\infty < t < \infty$ and if the real parts of the roots of $\Delta(\alpha) = 0$ are all negative, paper II shows that the system (1) has only one bounded solution on this interval. If $E_1(t), \dots, E_n(t)$ represents this bounded solution, and $x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ represents any other solution of (1), then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a T such that $|E_i(t) - x_i(t)| < \epsilon$ for $t > T$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.
F. G. DZIEDZ (Durham, N. C.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 8, No. 2

LUSIN, V.

1/2 (3)
KISPATIÓ (J.) & LUSIN (V[ERA]). Prašna snijet Kukuruzna. [Head smut of Maize.]—
Zasht. Bilja [Plant Prot., Beograd], 1952, 12, pp. 18-29, 1952. [English sum-
mary.]

In studies at the Institute for Plant Protection, Zagreb, on the biology and control of maize head smut (*Sorosporium reilianum*) [*Sphacelotheca reiliana*: see above, p. 280 and R.A.M., 28, p. 120] the chlamydospores of the fungus were found to be ripe after a resting period of three to four months and 5 to 20 per cent, began to germinate in February and March, but the majority started in April when temperatures were higher. With the aid of the Reed, Swabey, and Kolk infection method [6, p. 548], the optimum temperature for infection of maize seedlings was

YUGOSLAVIA/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants

0-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44483

Author : Lusin V., Panjan M., Regan Mastnak A.

Inst : The Croation Nature Society

Title : The Problem of Chemical Methods of Diagnosing Virus Diseases
in Young Fruit Cultures

Orig Pub : Glasnik biol. sek. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo, 1953, (1955),
Ser. 2B, 7, 239-241

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

0

Abs Jour: Ref zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20688.

Author : Panjan, Milan; Lusin, Vera.

Inst : Croatian Natural Science Society.

Title : The Pathogeneity of Phytophthora infestans de
By Diotypes of Various Derivations.

Orig Pub: Glasnik biol. ser. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo,
1953 (1955), Ser. 2D, 7, 286.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

LUSINA, J.

Bivouacking in the snow, p. 46

VOJNI GLASNIK (Jugoslavenska narodna armija) Beograd, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncla.

KRUKLE, M.; LUSINA, L.; STELLE, V.

Interglacial sediments in the Lubana Lowlands. Vestis Latv ak
no.4:77-85 '62.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijas Geologijas instituts.

LUSINSKA-SZUREK, Emilia

Modification of hinge locks for children's dental plates. Czas.
stomat. 18 no.5:611-614 My'65.

1. Z Poradni Ortodontycznej Przychodni Obwodowej w Chrzanowie
(Kierownik: dr. E. Lusinska-Szurek) i z Zakladu Ortodontcji
Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Dominik).

LUSINYAN, G.; KHACHATRYAN, TS.

Reducing the volume of baring operations and increasing the
profitableness of strip mines of the Agarak and Kazhdaran Copper-
Molybdenum Combines. Prom.Arm. 4 no.2:13-16 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Armgiprotsvetmet.

(Agarak—Strip mining)
(Kadzharan—Strip mining)

LUSINYAN, G.

Efficient distribution of baring work. Prom. Arm. 6 no.6:
20-22 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Armgiprotstvetnet.
(Kadezharan—Copper mines and mining)
(Kadezharan—Molybdenum ores)

LUSINYAN, G.; KHACHATRYAN, TS.

Discussing A.A. Akopov and B. Shakhnazarian's article "Efficacy of combining the development of Karmrashen volcanic slag deposit with the construction of the reservoir at the run-off of Mastara flood waters. Prom.Arm. 5 no.9:12-13 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Talin District--Reservoirs) (Karmrashen region--Slag)

LUSINYAN, G.; POGOSYAN, Ye.

Ways of reducing ore production costs in the Kafan Copper Ore
Combine. Prom.Arm 5 no.9:16-18 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Armgiprotsetmet.
(Kafan region--Copper mines and mining)

LUSINYAN, G.

Change the method of stripping the Zod deposit. Prom.Arm.
5 no.11:14-15 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Armgiprotsvetmet.
(Basargechar District—Ore deposits)

LUSINYAN, G.

Solve the problem of the distribution of terraces in Kadzharan openworks. Prom. Arm. 6 no.11:16-18 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Armyanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsvetnoy metallurgii.

LUCAS, A.

Why is a high honey yield always obtained on the Spilve Collective Farm?

I. 23 (PADOMJU LATIJAS KOLCHOZNIKES) Riga, Latvia Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AMEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

LUSTIS, A. Y.

Uravneniye Fredgol'ma (na latv. yaz). Riga, Trudy Latv. M-TA, 18(1928)
549-567.

Sur l'equation de Fredholm a noyau symetrique reel. Riga, trudy Latv. un-ta,
matem. (1), 1(1930), 1-26.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.
Markushevich A. I.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad

L 20762-65 EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m) DIAAP/IJP(c)/BSD/SSD/AFWL/AEDC(b)/AS(mp)-2/
ACCESSION NR: AT5000395 AFMD(c)/ESD(t) S/3119/64/000/001/0003/0013

AUTHOR: Shvarts, K.K., Lusis, D.Yu., Ekman, Yu.A.

TITLE: Study of the radioluminescence of alkali halide crystals in the horizontal channel of a reactor. B+1

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 1, 1964. Ionny*ye kristally* (ionic crystals), 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide crystal, radioluminescence, nuclear reactor, neutron bombardment, thermoluminescence, thallium activator

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to study the intensity of radioluminescence, the kinetics of the flare-up of radioluminescence, and the thermoluminescence of the crystals KCl-Tl, KBr-Tl, KI-Tl, and CsI-Tl in the range 300-600K excited by radiation from the horizontal channel of an IRT reactor. The x-ray luminescence of these crystals was also investigated. The flux used at the exit of the channel was 6×10^8 n/cm². sec. for thermal neutrons, 10,000 rad/hr. for fast neutrons, and 7800 rad/hr. for gamma rays. The thermal capacity of the reactor was 1500 kW. It was found that the contribution of thermal neutrons to the radioluminescence was negligible, and that the luminescence intensity was

Card 1/2

L 20762-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5000395

2

proportional to the total dose of fast neutrons and gamma rays. Radioluminescence and thermoluminescence differed only slightly at temperatures above room temperature, and hence the processes of energy transfer from the base substance (alkali halide) to the activator (thallium) also differed slightly under the excitation conditions studied. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Lat.SSR (Physics Institute, AN Lat.SSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OP

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

LUSIS, E. YA., VATJISTE, L. E., and KUZNETSOV, S. S. (veterinary doctors)

"Working Experience of the Veterinary Laboratory of the Latvian Republic".
Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 11, November 1961, p. 14

KUZNETSOV, S.S.. veterinarnyy vrach; LUSIS, E. Ya, veterinarnyy vrach;
VATSNYETE, L.E. [Vaciets, L.], veterinarnyy vrach

Work practices of the Latvian Republic Veterinary Laboratory.
Veterinariia 38 no.11:14-18 N '61 (MIRA 18:1)

LUSIS, Juris; SLEDE, Egons; GAILIS, K., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
SILINS, L., преподаvatel', retsenzent; VULFSONE, E., red.;
SPORANE, V., tekhn. red.

[Statics of structures] Buvstatika. Riga, Latvijas Valsts
izdevnieciba, 1961. 346 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Structures, Theory of) (Statics)

RUPAYS, Amand Arvidovich; LUSIS, Ya.Ya.[Lusis, J.], prof., retsenzent;
TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P., retsenzent; SHKLENNIK, Ch., red.; LEMBERG, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Dendrophilous plant lice in the parks of Latvia] Dendrofil'nye
tli v parkakh Latvi. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviskoi SSR,
1961. 251 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Lusis). 2. Zave-
duyushchiy sektorom zoologii i parazitologii Instituta biologii
Akademii nauk Latvyskoy SSR (for TSinovskiy).
(Latvia--Plant lice)

LUSIS, Ya.Ya. [Lusis, J.], prof., otv. red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Baltic Conference on Ornithology]
Tezisy dokladov. Pribaltiiskoi ornitologicheskoi konferentsii,
4th, 1960. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1960. 114 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Pribaltiyskaya ornitologicheskaya konferentsiya, 4th, 1960.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Lusis).
(Baltic States—Ornithology—Congresses)

SPURIS, Z.D., otv. red.; VILKA, Ye.K.[Vilka, E.], red.; LUSIS, Ya.Ya.
[Lusis, J.], red.; TAURIN'SH, E.Ya.[Taurins, E.], red.;
BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye.[Piladze, E.], tekhn. red.

[Ecology and migrations of birds in the Baltic; transactions]
Ekologiya i migratsii ptits Pribaltiki; trudy. Red.koll.:
E.K.Vilka i dr. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961.
367 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Pribaltiyskaya ornitologicheskaya konferentsiya. 4th, Riga.
1960. 2. Institut biologii AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Vilka, Spuris).
3. Latviyskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Taurin'sh).
(Baltic States--Birds)

TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.; LUSIS, Ya.Ya.

[Lusis, J.], prof., red.; RUPAYS, A.A. [Rupais, A.]

kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; SHUL'TS, I., red.

[Fauna of the Latvian S.S.R. and adjacent territories]

Fauna Latviiskoi SSR i sopredel'nykh territorii. Riga,

Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR. Vol.4. 1964. 332 p.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademijs.
Biologijas instituts. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Latviyskoy SSR
(for Lusis). 3. Institut biologii AN Latviyskoy SSR (for
TSinovskiy). 4. Botanicheskiy sad AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Rupays).

LUSK, KAREL.

27
3
Direct determination of cyanides in zinc plating baths.
Karel Lusk and Bohuslav Holenda (Tesla, Pardubice,
Czech.). Chem. listy 52, 1820 (1958).—CN⁻ in plating
baths was detd. by titration with NISO₄ by using paper im-
pregnated with 0.5% alc. soln. of rubeanic acid (I) as indi-
cator. Add 10 ml. NH₄OH (1:1) to a 1-ml. bath sample,
dil. with 50 ml. water, and titrate with a soln. of NISO₄
until a red-brown contour surrounds the stain on the paper
soaked with I.
M. Hudlicky

GAZAREK, F.; LUSKAC, E.; HAJDUK, Fr.

Measures for the control of nosocomial infections in obstetrics.
Cesk. gym. 26[40] no.4:305-311 '61.

1. Gyn. por. odd. OUNZ Sumperk, predn MUDr. Fr. Gazarek, zaslouzily
lekar CSSR.

(HOSPITALS) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS prev & control)
(OBSTETRICS)

Luskac, Emil
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 11, 1961, pp 499-505.

Data: "Prevention in the Staphylococcal Infections in Maternity and Infant Departments."

Authors: GAZAREK, Frantisek, MD, Director of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Department OUNZ /Okresni ustav narodniho zdravi; Okres Institute of Public Health/ (Porodnicko-gynekologicke oddeleni OUNZ), Sumperk.

Luskac, Emil, MD, /presumably/ Epidemiological Department of the Ministry of Health (Oddeleni epidemiologie Ministerstva zdravotnictvi), Prague.

HAJDUK, Frantisek, MD, /presumably/ Epidemiological Department of the Ministry of Health, Prague.

SMEKAL, M., RNDr, KHES /Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice; Kraj Public Health and Epidemiology Station/, Olomouc

VAREKA, RNDR, OHES /Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice; Okres Public Health and Epidemiology Station/, Sumperk.

Determination of the feeding value of meadow hay and aftermath based on botanical and chemical analysis. A. ZAITSEK AND B. LISK. *Kislovodsk. Kozh.-melysh. 32, 441-444 (1929)*. Feeding values of a no. of grasses for various animals are discussed. The digestibility of fiber-free org. matter of hay for horses is 5-13% lower than in the case of ruminants. The N-free extractives, crude fiber and fat were less easily, and the protein more easily, utilized by horses than by ruminants. The amide content of hay is not characteristic of its quality, but depends on the period of cutting. B. C. A.

The nutritive value of leaves and stem of Jerusalem
 artichoke. Bella Laska. *Kiroletstvo Kozlovsk 37*,
 57 02(1934).—Jerusalem artichoke cut before ripening
 of its tubers yields a very good hay. A hay sample cut
 in June contained 16% H₂O and 1.07% digestible protein.
 Its fodder value was 45.6 (starch value). Yield of tubers
 is, however, much lowered by such early cutting. Leafy
 stems cut in December after full ripening of tubers con-
 tained 50.59% H₂O and 0.36% digestible protein, and
 had a starch value of 19.8. Most of the carbohydrates
 are found in the stems rather than in the leaves. N
 compds. occur chiefly in the leaves. Total water-sol.
 carbohydrate was in the June plants 36.02% (as invert
 sugar) against 29.95% in the December plants. Contents
 of direct reducing sugars were 7.57 and 14.50, resp.,
 inulin 13.90 and 1.98%, sucrose 14.95 and 12.50% and
 pentosans 7.64 and 10.12%.
 S. S. de Finály

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
<i>ca</i> Nutrient values of hay and its aftermath - Bella Láske <i>Mezőgazdasági Kutatóintézet 13, 80 07 (1910)</i> - Seven samples of hays and their aftermaths from southern Hungary were investigated. Calcd. to 100% moisture content they con- tained, resp., org. substance 77.14, 77.82%; crude pro- tein 8.84, 0.70; pure protein 7.00, 8.98; crude fat 2.30 2.10; crude fiber 21.61, 27.21; N-free ext. 11.17, 38.60; and ash 0.80, 0.17. In expts. on sheep the digestibility of aftermath was 63.0-61.2% of that of the hay S. S. de Fendy																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Investigation of the food value of extracted meal grits. Bela Láske (Hungarian Chem. Inst. and Central Expt. Sta., Budapest, Hungary). <i>Kisérleti Kísérlet</i> 46, 39-45(1943).—About 20 samples were investigated. The min. and max. values obtained calcd. from substance contg. 11% moisture were: ash 4.3-8.8, org. matter 80.1-84.7, crude protein 17.6-30.2, pure protein 16.9-45.9, crude fat 0.7-4.8, and crude fiber 8.0-37.7%. The approx. content might preferably be estd. on the basis of crude protein and fat content. Grits contg. 40.4% crude protein show 34.6% digestible protein and 63.1% starch value, grits contg. 31.5 crude protein show 28.4 and 45.0, and grits contg. 23.5% crude protein 16.8 and 30%, resp. The following method for estn. is proposed. Only the content of crude protein must be detd. If this is above 31.5%, then the difference must be multiplied by 0.8 and the result added to 45.0 (starch value of grits of 31.5% crude protein content) to obtain the starch value of the investigated grits. If the crude protein content is below 31.5, then the difference must be multiplied by 1.8 and the result subtracted from 45.0 to obtain the approx. starch value of grits. All samples were of Hungarian origin. István Pinály																			
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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SYMBOL NO.										SYMBOL NO.									

LUSKE, B.

Luske, B.; Dorner, L. "Ensilage Made of Leached Sugar Beets from the Sugar
Factory" p. 300 (Agrartudomány, Vol. 5, No. 10, October, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol. 3, No. 3 1954
Accessions / Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

ARSHINSEV, L.I., inzh.; LUSKIN, A.E., inzh.

PB-3 tractor tracklayer. Transp.stroi. 15 no.10:27-29 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

ARSHINTSEV, L.I., inzh.; LUSKIN, A.S., inzh.

Practices in operating the PB-2 and PB-3 tracklayers.
Transp. stroi. 16 no.1:25-27 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

SAVINOV, O. A., IMSKIN, A. YA. (Eng.)

Pile Driving

Present and foreseeable development of the vibration method of sinking piles. Mekh.
Stroi. 9 no. 5, 1962

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress August 1962. Unclassified.

LUSKIN, A. YA.

PA 243T34

USSR/Engineering - Construction.
Equipment

15 Aug 52

"Vibration Pile Drivers With a Spring Additional Load," O. A. Savinov, Cand Tech Sci, and A. Ya. Luskln, Engr VNIGS Mirmashstroy

"Byul Stroit Tekh" No 15, pp 24-26

Describes new improved pile driver, consisting of two major parts, vibrator and additional load interconnected by spring device. Design permits increase in driving force without reduction of vibration intensity. States advantages of new design, namely, possibility of installing electric motor on additional load, resulting in

243T34

improving its performance, since this load is not subjected to vibrations; use of electric motors with phase rotors which have optimum starting quality; elimination of shock-absorbing device for operation of extracting piles. There are 2 types of pile driver: VPP-1, designated for sinking pipes used in building concrete or sand piles, and VPP-2, for sinking and extracting sheet piles. Tests showed that driver sinks pipes and piles up to 325 mm in dia to depth not less than 16 m with speed in 1-6 m/min range.

243T34

SAVINOV, O.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUSKIN, A.Ya., inzhener.

The new model pile driver VPP-2. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.3:21-22 F '53.
(MLRA 6:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-
spirtovoy promyshlennosti Minmashstroya. (Pile driving)

SAVINOV, O.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUSKIN, A.Ya., inzhener; TSEITLIN, M.G.

The VPM-1 universal small vibration borer. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.10:9-10
My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-
spirtovoy promyshlennosti. (Boring machinery)

SAVINOV, O.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~LISKIN~~, A.Ya., inzhener; PAZHI, V.M.,
inzhener; TSEYTLIN, M.G., inzhener; SHEYKOV, M.L., inzhener.

Exploratory percussion drilling (for discussion). Stroi.prom. 31 no.10:8-11
0 '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Boring)

SAVINOV, O.A.; LUSKIN, A.Ya.; TSEYTLIN, M.G.; PLEKHANOVA, S.V.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., redaktor; POL'KINA, Ya.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Vibration pile driver with spring-suspended pile cap]Svainye vibropogruzhateli s podressorennoi prigruzkoi. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt.,1954. 126 p. (MLRA 8:9)
(Pile driving)

BARKAN, D.D.; TIKUNOV, P.R.; SHEKHTER, O.Ya.; PREOBRAZHenskAYA, N.A.;
SAVINOV, O.A.; LUSKIN, A.Ya.; GREBENNIIK, A.A.; MERZLYAK, TS.N.;
ALEKSANDROV, M.A.; TSAPLIN, S.A.; PAVLOVA, A.B.; DITRIKH, Yu.V.;
KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for driving and extracting steel pile planks using
SN 59-59 vibrators] Instruksia po pogruzheniu i izvlecheniu
stal'nogo shpunta vibropogruzhateliami SN 59-59. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1959.
46 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy
i podzemnykh sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Barkan, Tikunov, Shekhter, Preobrazhenskaya). 3. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhnicheskikh i
sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot (VNIIGS) (for Savinov, Luskina).
4. Fundamentproyekt (for Grebennik, Merzlyak). 5. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo i dorozhnogo
mashinostroyeniya (VNIISTroydormash) (for TSaplin). 6. Gidropro-
yekt (for Pavlova). 7. Gidrospetsfundamentstroy (for Ditrikh).
(Vibrators) (Piling (Civil engineering))

LUSKIN, A.Ya., inzh.

Using vibration piercing in the trenchless laying of pipes.

Nov.tekh.mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 21 no.12:26-28

D '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.

(Pipelines)

SAVINOV, O.A.; doktor tekhn.nauk; LUSKIN, A.Ya., inzh.; BARKAN, D.D.,
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red.
izd-va; PROKOP'YEV, R.V., tekhn.red.; VORONETSKAYA, L.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Vibration method of pile driving and its use in construction]
Vibratsionnyi metod pogruzheniya svai i ego primeneniye v stroi-
tel'stve. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i
stroit.materialam, 1960. 250 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Vibrators) (Piling (Civil engineering))

WUSKIN, Z.D., inzhener.

Calculating and distributing the expenditures and losses of the national economy in creating water reservoirs for hydroelectric power stations. Gidr.stroi.25 no.6:23-26 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Reservoirs)

LUSKINA, B.M. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Elementary organic
the method of
analysis by wet combustion." Mos, 1959, 15 pp with illustrations

(Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ

in M.V. ⁰Imonosov) 150 copies (KL, 35-59,112)
A

- 14 -

LUSKINA, B.M.

S.V. Syavtsillo, Ye.A. Bondarevskaya, A.P. Kreshkov, B.M. Luskina, A.P. Terent'yev, V.T. Shemyatenkova, and L.M. Shtifman, "The Analysis methods of Monomer and Polymer Compounds."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1958.

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 238-240 (USSR)

5(3)
 . AUTHORS: Terent'yev, A. P., Luskina, B. M. SOV/75-14-1-23/32
 TITLE: Organic Elementary Analysis by the Method of "Wet Combustion"
 (Elementarno-organicheskiy analiz metodom "mokrogo sozhzheniya")
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 112-117
 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: In the present paper the method of "wet combustion" for the
 simultaneous determination of carbon, halogens, and nitrogen
 in organic substances is employed. The weighed-in portion of
 the substance is burned by wet combustion at 150 - 160° with
 a mixture of concentrated sulfuric acid and a concentrated
 aqueous solution of chromic acid. The duration of combustion
 does not exceed 30 minutes. The gaseous oxidation products
 formed are led by means of an oxygen current through a quartz
 tube heated to a temperature of 700 - 750° and charged with
 a catalyst (chromous oxide on pumice stone). Carbon is
 oxidized to CO₂, which is adsorbed on ascarite and weighed
 out. The halogens are isolated in the elementary state or in
 form of hydrogen halides. They are absorbed in an acetic acid
 solution of hydrazine hydrate (p_H 6) and are argentometrically

Card 1/2

Organic Elementary Analysis by the Method of
"Wet Combustion"

SOV/75-14-1-23/32

titrated according to Volhard. Nitrogen is determined after combustion as ammonia from an alkaline solution. Together with carbon, halogens and nitrogen, also iron, copper, silicon, and other elements can be determined which are turned into salts by oxidation and are left over in the sulfuric acid solution. The method worked out in this paper is of interest especially for industrial laboratories. It is possible to analyze not only dry substances but also solutions of organic compounds in water or sulfuric acid. An apparatus suited for carrying out determination is illustrated and described. Determination itself is also described in detail. The results obtained by a number of determinations carried out by this method are given. Accuracy is satisfactory. Also silicon-organic substances can be analyzed in this manner. There are 1 figure, 6 tables, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1957
Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Terent'yev, A. P., Luskina, B. M.,
Syavtsillo, S. V.

SOV/32-25-3-10/62

TITLE:

Analysis of Used up Copper-silicon Alloys (Analiz otrabotannykh kremnednykh splavov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, pp 288 - 289
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Cu/Si alloys used according to the synthesis of alkyl- and arylchlorosilanes (up to 20% Cu and 80% Si) consist, after being used up, of free silicon, metallic Cu, and admixtures of carbon and metal chlorides (Ref 1). The determination of C, Cl, Si, Cu, and Fe (from a weighed portion) according to the method of "wet" burning is described. The weighed portion is heated in the oxygen current with concentrated sulphuric acid and chromium oxide. The oxidation products enter a quartz tube heated to 700-750°, filled with chromium oxide where a complete decomposition takes place. The chlorine and hydrogen chloride synthesized is absorbed in the hydrazine hydrate. The metals remain in the reaction flask as sulphates. Si, SiO₂, and SiC

Card 1/2

Analysis of Used up Copper-silicon Alloys

SOV/32-25-3-10/62

do not dissolve and can be weighed together. Copper is separated from iron by use of sodium sulphide and iodometrically titrated. The remaining iron may be titrated as Fe(II) with potassium bichromate in the presence of diphenylamines. A precise course and the results of analysis (Table) are mentioned. Duration: 2.5 - 3 hours. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

S/191/60/000/005/018/020
B004/B064

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, A. P., Luskina, B. M., Syavtsillo, S. V.

TITLE: Determination of the Carbon Content in Silicon - Copper Melts

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 5, pp. 65-66

TEXT: This paper describes a method of determining the carbon content in silicon - copper melts, used for the synthesis of alkyl- and aryl chlorosilanes. After synthesis the melts contain up to 20% C. This carbon content is characteristic of the degree of exploitation of the melt. The following data are given for its determination: weighed portion of the melt 0.1 - 1.5 g, addition of 10 ml of concentrated H_2SO_4 free from organic impurities, addition of 2 - 3 ml of chromic acid, and heating to 150 - 160°C in pure oxygen current (50 - 60 ml/min). The oxidation products are heated in a porcelain tube containing chromium oxide on pumice to 700 - 750°C, and subsequently passed through different solutions to absorb their components: hydrazine hydrate brought to pH = 6 with acetic acid (absorption

Card 1/2

Determination of the Carbon Content
in Silicon - Copper Melts

S/191/60/000/005/018/020
B004/B064

of chlorine compounds), concentrated sulfuric acid (absorption of water),
and a tube filled with Anhydron and Ascarite, in which CO_2 is adsorbed.

The analysis takes 30 minutes. N. G. Korovina made a comparison with other
methods of analysis, and obtained good agreement. There are 1 figure,
2 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 British.

Card 2/2

S/075/61/016/001/015/019
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Terent'yev, A. P., Syavtsillo, S. V., and Luskina, B. M.

TITLE: Organic Elemental Analysis by the Wet Ashing Method.
Report II. Rapid Determination of Silicon in Organic
Silicon Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1,
pp. 83-86

TEXT: In the present work, a rapid method for determining silicon in organic silicon compounds was developed. It is based on the previously (Ref. 1) used method of ashing organic or elemental-organic compounds by oxidation with a chromic-acid/sulfuric-acid mixture at 150°-160°C. The silicic acid residue is filtered off (Ref. 3), dissolved in concentrated alkali solution and finally analyzed for silicon by titration according to Šir and Komers (Ref. 5). The determination requires 1.5 h. In analysis of ethoxy- or chloro silanes (containing no radicals) heating with the acid mixture is unnecessary, since these compounds readily hydrolyze in aqueous alkali with formation of sodium silicate, which simplifies the

Card 1/2

Organic Elemental Analysis by the Wet Ashing
Method. Report II. Rapid Determination of
Silicon in Organic Silicon Compounds

S/075/61/016/001/015/019
B013/B055

procedure and reduces the time for one determination to 30 min. The method was tested with a number of pure organosilicon compounds (Table 1) and used for the determination of silicon in industrial ethyl polysiloxanes. The analytical results are in good agreement (Table 2) with the data obtained by the conventional method (Ref. 4). Examples of silicon determination without previous oxidation are listed in Table 3. In this case, the weighed samples were hydrolized with a 15% sodium hydroxide solution in a polyethylene vessel. In this type of compound, silicon and the hydrogen bound to silicon can be determined simultaneously in the same weighed sample (Ref. 7). The analyses were carried out by L. M. Kharchevnikova. A. P. Kreshkov and G. D. Nessonova are mentioned. There are 3 tables and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1960

Card 2/2

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LUSKINA, B.M.

Heteroorganic analysis by the "wet combustion" method. Report No.3:
Determination of carbon and nitrogen in nitro compounds from a single
sample. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 4:462-464 J1-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Nitrogen--Analysis) (Nitro compounds)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LUSKINA, B.M.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; Primala uchastiye:
KARABASHKINA, L.N.

Elemental organic analysis by the "wet combustion" method. Report
No. 4: Determination of carbon, silicon, and aluminum in organo-
aluminosiloxane polymers. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5:635-638
S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Silicon organic compounds)

LUSKINA, B.M.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; TEREENT'YEV, A.P.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in organic compounds
by gas chromatography. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.4:869-871 D '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Terent'yev).
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis)
(Gas chromatography)